

This song, unusually sweet and plaintive, was constantly repeated, and was occasionally answered from the neighborhood woods by the song which I have indicated as the normal White-throat song in that locality.

There are two rather unusual features in this song: first, its descending character, and, secondly, the fact that its last notes are in groups of 4 instead of 3. Both of these features have been noted by Mr. Oldys, but never combined in precisely the same form as that which I secured. For example, he notes the following song which has the same descending character as mine, but differs from it in having triplets instead of quadruplets at the end:



Again, he secured a song containing 4-note groups at the end, but differing from mine at the beginning, thus:



From these and other similar examples, the diversity of form which the White-throated Sparrow's song assumes is apparent, and the melody which I chanced to secure is merely one of a great variety of songs with which the woods are doubtless constantly echoing, but which pass unnoticed until some trampler happens to catch the air and preserve it.— ALFRED M. DAME, *Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.*

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) at **Ottawa, Canada**.— This handsome bird is becoming decidedly more abundant here than formerly. This was plainly noticeable the last spring. There were about ten around a house at Blueberry Point, a few miles from here, early in May, and at Bushwood, at the city limits — a place where a few were seen every spring, if nowhere else — their unusual abundance was noted by the most casual observer. I was told that one poor specimen of the human kind had about ten of these beauties in a trap cage. They even invaded the tree-lined streets of our city. On May 26 I noticed a female in a large willow tree next to my house, and on the 29th a fine male put a streak of color into the scene. This specimen condescended so low as to drink out of a common mudpuddle on the street, together with the English Sparrows, who, for once, stood back, awestruck and wondering as it seemed, at this great beauty. Farmers also from many points to the north, east, and west of here asked me about these birds, some saying they had seen them this spring for the first time.— G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Canada*.

The Nesting of *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* in Norwich, Vt.— May 6, 1905, I was walking along the bank of the Connecticut River in Nor-

wich, Vt., when two swallows, perched on a dead limb over the water, attracted my notice. A near view at once made their identification as Rough-winged Swallows certain. On a visit to the same place the following day, I found the swallows still about, and in hopes of obtaining a breeding record I began to search for a nest.

On May 12 I was rewarded by seeing the pair of swallows flying back and forth to a clay bank beside the road. There, about twenty feet up, was a hole into which the birds were carrying grass and leaves for lining material. The tunnel, measuring 20 inches in length, slanted slightly upward, and contained a nest at the further end. The hole was noticeably larger in diameter than those of a colony of Bank Swallows in a bank near by.

My observation of their nesting was interrupted more or less by other work and so is not as complete as I wish. During the last two weeks of May the swallows were busy incubating, both taking turns at sitting on the eggs. In early June the young were hatched and both birds took care of the young. Unfortunately I had to leave before the young birds were able to fly.

April 29, 1906, I found the pair of Rough-winged Swallows again flying back and forth over the river. They returned to the old nest, which they cleaned out and relined, and again used to rear their young. Their return to the old nest leads me to feel quite sure that they have used the nest for a number of years, and I shall look for them again next spring.

That a pair of Rough-winged Swallows have chosen this spot to breed in, seems of unusual interest to me, because in a heavy hemlock woods not more than one hundred yards distant, Winter Wrens, Red-breasted Nuthatches, and a pair of Northern Pileated Woodpeckers breed.—FRANCIS G. BLAKE, *Hanover, N. H.*

A New Hampshire Record for *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.—The pair of Rough-winged Swallows mentioned above have often been observed to fly across the Connecticut river into New Hampshire territory at Hanover. According to Mr. G. M. Allen's 'Birds of New Hampshire,' this is the first record of Rough-winged Swallows in the State.—FRANCIS G. BLAKE, *Hanover, N. H.*

The Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) in Georgia.—An adult male of this vireo was taken by Mr. George P. Butler on September 17, 1890, in Richmond County, Georgia. This specimen is now in my collection.

The Philadelphia Vireo is a *rara avis* in the South Atlantic States and I have never met with it. As far as I am aware there are no records for North and South Carolina, or Florida.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*